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Written notices must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the regular rates.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1858.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.—The Cincinnati speculators are busily engaged in pressing upon Congress their scheme of constructing a canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side of the river. The objects of this movement are well understood here and at Cincinnati, and they ought to be as well understood at Washington. The agitators of this scheme care nothing for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river. They would fain magnify these obstructions and stop the navigation altogether to aid the consummation of their plans. Already they have succeeded in delaying for three years the acceptance of the Louisville and Portland canal by the Federal Government, and its consequent enlargement to accommodate all the requirements of the river commerce. All they want, all they hope for, is an appropriation by Congress in aid of their project, merely for the purpose of filling their pockets out of the contract. This is so notoriously true that any member of Congress who will investigate the facts will be easily convinced that the proposition for a canal on the Indiana side is not only wholly unnecessary, but that it possesses no intrinsic merits whatever.

There can be no question that a canal across the arc of a circle is shorter than one across its periphery. If no canal around the falls had been constructed, and the question of the construction of one were now presented for the first time, there would be no doubt that it would be done on this side of the river at much less expense and with much less inconvenience and detention to commerce than on the Indiana side, but we have on this side a canal already built, that is nearly sufficient for the expeditious passage of all the boats that ply upon the river. With the view to the enlargement and adaptation of this canal to all sizes of boats navigating the Western rivers, and the reduction of the tolls upon it, and eventually to render it free of tolls altogether, three years ago it was tendered to the United States, but as yet it has not been received. The reports of competent engineers have shown that it can be made to subserve every purpose intended by the canal proposed on the Indiana side, at a cost much less than the smallest estimate for a new canal, and on account of the delay of the General Government to receive it, the board of directors have determined to enlarge it, and make it what they proposed it should be made by the United States, if the authorities had seen proper to accept their liberal proposition. They have procured from the State Legislature an amendment of their charter, authorizing the canal company to construct with the revenues and on the credit of the corporation, a branch canal sufficient to pass the largest class of steam vessels navigating the Ohio river; and investing the company with all the power and authority to acquire and hold the necessary lands for the branch and to construct the same, vested by the charter and amendments for the construction of the original canal; and all the provisions of the original charter and amendments are made as applicable to the branch as to the original canal.

From the subjoined extracts from the recent report of the superintendent, E. Lockhart, Esq., it will be seen that the company desire to put into immediate execution the powers granted by this amendment. Mr. Lockhart says:

The Board, thus clothed with full authority to go on with the work, intend to commence the construction of the branch canal this spring. They have provided themselves with a plan of the new locks, and are only awaiting good weather to make a beginning. The charter authorizes them to borrow money on the credit of the company to the extent of a million of dollars. The navigation of the canal through the present locks will not be in the least interrupted by the construction of the branch. The money now in the treasury of the company, with the accruing tolls, will first be used, and, when exhausted, a loan will probably be resorted to, and the work will be carried on to completion as speedily as possible. The work will probably cost five hundred thousand dollars, and will require two years for its completion; in which time the tolls will pay about two hundred thousand dollars, requiring three hundred thousand dollars to be raised by loan, which can easily be done on the credit of the company. Thus it will be seen that the company has

ample resources to carry this important work to speedy completion, and you may rest assured it will be promptly done.

The branch canal will prove a great relief to commerce. Since the widening and deepening of the canal in 1856, there are not many boats navigating the Ohio river that might not pass through it if the locks were large enough to let them into it. The branch locks will be large enough to admit the largest class of boats. It only remains, then, to widen the canal above the locks, to give it the full capacity required by the wants of commerce. Were it not for the efforts and influence of those aiming for a canal on the Indiana side, we might doubtless obtain aid from Congress to carry on our work. Of this, however, we begin to despair, and shall rely on our own resources, and go on with the work in good earnest.

This proposed branch canal will unquestionably supply all the requirements of Ohio river navigation, and will effectually dispense with the necessity and in fact with every shadow of excuse for the construction of another canal on the Indiana side of the river. It has received the expressed approbation of the steamboatmen, merchants, and manufacturers on the upper part of the river, and in fact of all or very nearly all of those who are directly interested in the navigation of the river. The contemplated improvements would long ago have been completed and the canal would have been permanently vested in the hands of the Federal Government if it had not been for the importunate efforts of those who are interested in the new canal scheme. They are more anxious, as says the Cincinnati Commercial, to make an excavation in the public treasury than to dig into the bank of the Ohio river. It would be better for the public interest to pay off all the demands and expectations of these harpies and let the Louisville and Portland Canal be improved and fitted for the accommodation of all classes of boats than to keep this great work languishing in the way it has been kept for the last three years. The work will now be done by the company which might have been done by the Government and the canal rendered free of toll. When it is done, the speculators will be defeated and the Government will be brought to its senses, and the public interests may then be subserved.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFEDERACY.—The question of uniting the Canadian and the British possessions in North America in an independent confederacy has been mooted for some time past on both sides of the Atlantic. The Home Government is not averse to the consummation of the project, but has signified its willingness that it shall be accomplished even should it lead ultimately to final separation from England. Recently the authorities of Nova Scotia have opened a negotiation with the other provinces in relation to the proposed confederation, and the question is now fairly presented for consideration and discussion. The Canadian press is divided as to the propriety of the movement.

The proposed confederation would consist of six provinces and three territories, as follows:

	Sq. Miles.	Popul'n.
Canada East.....	201,960	850,351
Canada West.....	248,832	952,044
New Brunswick.....	27,700	198,800
Newfoundland.....	75,913	101,650
Nova Scotia.....	18,746	275,117
Prince Edward's Island.....	2,134	62,675
Total of Provinces.....	435,314	2,476,950
Hudson Bay Territory.....	2,480,000	100,000
Labrador.....	5,000	100,000
Vancouver Island.....	8,000	2,000
Totals.....	2,928,314	2,758,460

The extent of territory is nearly equal to that of the entire United States, and although the climate in general is severe, yet the soil in many vast regions is very rich and productive, and there can be no doubt that the new empire or republic, as the case may be, would become a mighty power of the American continent. This movement may be the first step toward the amicable annexation of these provinces and territories to the United States, an event that would soon be followed and may even be preceded by the addition of Mexico and Central America, and will ultimately lead to the consolidation of the whole North American continent under one Federal Government.

THE MONEY MARKET.—No difficulty is experienced in negotiating good paper, but anything not A No. 1 is thrown out by the banks. Bills on the South, especially such as are based on produce, are preferred. Those who have not that description of paper find it very difficult to effect negotiations, and have to resort out of doors, where the rates take a wide range. Eastern exchange is dull. The banks and brokers are selling it at $\frac{1}{4}$ premium, but out of doors it has been bought at $\frac{1}{2}$ prem. The brokers buy it at $\frac{1}{4}$ prem. There is also very little demand for New Orleans, and the rates are unsettled—say from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ premium. Gold is sold by the brokers at $\frac{1}{4}$ premium and they buy it at $\frac{1}{4}$ premium.

Uncurrent money has a tendency to improve. The notes of the old Tennessee banks as well as all the sound free banks are now only 2 per cent discount; Illinois notes 2@3 discount; Indiana free banks par to 1 discount; Indiana State Bank par to $\frac{1}{4}$ discount.

The beautiful private mansion of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., on the corner of Tenth and Magazine streets, made a narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday morning. About 6 o'clock flames were seen issuing from the attic. The workmen in the Broadway Mills discovered it, and immediately set to work to extinguish it. The steam-engine was there very promptly and threw a little water. The damage is slight. It is supposed that the fire originated from a defective flue.

CANDLE FACTORY SOLD.—The extensive candle factory of Smith, Russell, & Co., was sold yesterday by auction for \$63,000. Mr. C. Q. Armstrong was the purchaser. It is understood that other parties are concerned in the purchase. There were several parties bidding on it, which was quite spirited. The first bid was \$40,000. The price it realized exceeded all anticipations. It is a splendid establishment, and fully worth every cent it brought.

Two Irishmen named Donnelly and Ryan got into a fight at the wharf last evening. Ryan cut Donnelly severely about the head. Both were locked up.

A negro belonging to Mr. Thornberry cut another owned by Mr. Nally. The injuries are not fatal. The former was arrested.

We are indebted to Mr. Fish Henry, Adams & Co.'s Lexington messenger, for a Cincinnati paper of yesterday.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river had risen 7 inches in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, making 6 feet 9 inches water in the canal by the mark and nearly 5 feet on the falls. The river and nearly all its tributaries are rising from Pittsburgh down. The David Gibson, which is still aground on the falls, will doubtless float off in a day or two. Weather pleasant.

Steamer Princess Sunk.—Mr. A. J. Kriel, the celebrated steambotter in this city, received a dispatch from Evansville yesterday, which stated that the steamer Princess was sunk at Raleigh. She was from Cincinnati bound to Nashville, and heavily laden. No lives lost. The Princess was built here a year and a half ago, and was owned by her commander, Capt. Alkin.

P. S. We learn since from an officer of the Woodford that the sinking of the Princess was caused by having come into collision with the Great Western. The latter sustained little or no damage and is on her way up. When the Woodford passed the Princess, her crew were engaged in getting out freight. The water was over her cabin floor.

Still Later.—A dispatch under the telegraph head gives further particulars.

The Woodford.—This splendid steamer arrived last night. Messrs. McLaughlin, Benedict, and Creal have our thanks for late dates and copies of the manifest and memorandum. The W. came up in seven days. She will return to New Orleans tomorrow evening.

The R. J. Ward and the Republic left for New Orleans last evening. The E. H. Fairchild started on Sunday. The Peter Telson will not start till Wednesday evening.

We are indebted to Mr. Joe Sargent, of the Time, and Mr. Garner, of the John Briggs, for their manifests. The Briggs is the packet for Evansville today. She is a fine boat. The Time will return to the Tennessee river on Thursday.

For Memphis and New Orleans.—The elegant packet Southern, Capt. Triplett, will leave for Memphis and intermediate ports this evening. The S. will also take passengers for any point on the Mississippi river below Memphis and transfer them to one of the New Orleans packets at Memphis. Capt. Triplett, and Messrs. Archer and Smith, the clerks, are favorably known and popular with travelers.

The Imperial.—This magnificent new steamer is completed and is now ready to load. She will leave for New Orleans on Thursday. She is lying between Fifth and Sixth streets.

The H. D. Newcomb is due from New Orleans. The Newcomb is advertised to leave to-morrow evening.

The fine steamer Gladitor is at Strader's wharf and will leave for Pittsburgh this evening.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati today, and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

Facts are everywhere coming to light, which show that a great many persons living in this country, generally foreigners, are engaged in the African slave trade, although our laws make it piracy. If they can be caught by nobody else, our sympathies would not be very deeply excited if the Congoes were to catch them and set them to work for a time under black drivers.

The Chamberlin tracts of land were sold by the chancery marshal yesterday. The tract of 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, sold in various lots, averaged \$137 per acre.

The 160-acre tract of low, wet woodland sold at \$43 per acre.

What is the chief end of an Alderman? *New York Paper.*

It would probably be much more easy than polite to say what is the "chief end" of those well fed functionaries.

At Todd's Warehouse, of which Messrs. Newman & Co. are proprietors, a hoghead of leaf tobacco, raised by J. Hiner, of Green county, sold on Saturday at the handsome price of \$10 50 per hundred.

A Cincinnati paper says that "rogues find no quarter" there. Probably that's so. They might search half the pockets in the place and find no quarter.

Mr. Potter, the Representative from Wisconsin, who pulled off the wig of Mr. Barkley, of Mississippi, is a son of John Potter, Esq., of Augusta, Me.—*Exchange paper.*

Why not write the full biography of the man who performed so very remarkable a feat?

DROWNED.—A deckhand on the steamer Peter Telson, lying at Portland, fell overboard night before last and was drowned. We did not learn his name.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

KANSAS CITY, March 3, 1858.
MESSRS. EDITORS: This place is in the center of one of the richest valleys in the West. The citizens seem to be doing a prosperous business. The best feelings exist. No man's religion or politics are brought in question. An emigrant would not know whether he was in a slave or a free State. Our population is about 5,000; 1,000 of whom are Irishmen, 400 Germans, a few from England, Wales, France, and other foreign countries, and the balance from every State in the Union. The Northern emigration to this place will be large this season. The wants of the country require about 2,000 German families to cultivate vegetables, fowls, pigs, and the grape. I know of no country that offers as many inducements to that class of people. If you can send two or three thousand families, send them up. They will meet a hearty welcome in Missouri. Peace prevails in the Territory. Yours truly,
F. A. RICE.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ROCK OIL IN COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.
MESSRS. EDITORS: A severe case of cough, bordering on consumption, has lately come under my notice that was relieved by the American Rock Oil. I had before heard of its great virtues in such pulmonary complaints, and wish to make it known through the medium of your valuable paper, that others thus afflicted may give it a trial. I have no doubt of its superiority over the famous cod liver oil, so extensively used. The Rock Oil I speak of is put up by Reynolds & Co. Mr. Reynolds lives near Paducah, Ky., and keeps plenty of it on hand, and there may be depots of it elsewhere.

H.

THE UNION BANK DEFEALCATION.—Jacob H. Mott, who was arrested as a party to the defealcation in the Union Bank, was last night delivered to the custody of the sheriff and confined in the Eldridge street jail. It is understood that the criminal proceedings against the prisoner are, or will be, abandoned, and that civil process will be resorted to to recover the money charged against him.—*N. Y. Post, Friday.*

[From this morning's Journal.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

NEW YORK, March 15.

The steamer Star of the West has arrived with California dates to the 20th ult. She brings \$1,300,000 in treasure and 200 passengers.

The Star of the West connected with the J. L. Stephens, which brought down to Panama \$1,600,000 in treasure.

The principal consignees are: Wells, Fargo, & Co., \$400,000; Howard & Co., Aspinwall, \$100,000; A. Belmont, \$50,000; Freeman & Co., \$38,000; Exchange Bank, \$53,000; James Patrick, \$50,000.

The ship of war Jamestown and the British steamer Leopard were at Aspinwall when the Star of the West sailed.

The United States steamer Fulton sailed on the 6th for San Juan with dispatches for the United States Minister of Nicaragua.

The California Legislature transacted no business of interest.

The Sacramento slave case has been decided. The slave was handed over to the claimants.

The Indians of Tuolumne county have been murdering the whites.

Two telegraph lines have been projected to run through the southern part of the State.

The counties of Yuba, Sutter, Yolo, and Solano offer to raise six hundred and fifty thousand dollars toward a railroad between Mariaville and Benicia.

The small-pox has been committing some ravages at the United States Marine Hospital.

The frigate Merrimack has arrived at Talechama.

The civil war in Peru continues. The capture of Arequipa, by Castilla, is momentarily expected.

The American ship Lizzie Thompson and the bark Georgiana have been seized at the Chincha Islands and taken to Cuba. The demand of the American Minister for their liberation has been refused.

The American bark Dorcas Yeaton has been boarded by the boat of a Chilean war steamer. The American Minister demanded satisfaction for the insult.

The Merrimack is expected shortly.

The Governor of Sonora had called upon the people to exterminate Gandara and his robber troops.

The latter had beaten the Government forces, causing great destruction of life.

It was said the Mormons were about to emigrate to Northern Mexico. The report is doubtful.

Lieut. Taes ascended the Colorado a hundred and fifty miles above Fort Yuma, when the steamer got aground. A light drizzle had gone two hundred miles further, to the white settlements.

The Nicaraguan Government have denationalized Walker and his followers.

Gen. Lamar forgot his credentials, and the government to which he is accredited declined to receive him unofficially until the necessary documents are forthcoming.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Senate.—Mr. Broderick, in continuation of his remarks in regard to the New York Herald, said: When the article came to the knowledge of the editor, it will, doubtless, be disapproved.

Mr. Bigler said he was not responsible for newspaper paragraphs. He came into the chamber on Saturday under mistaken apprehensions of what had passed, and attempted to defend himself against what he considered wrong imputations, well convinced that, when he said the Senator from Illinois discussed the question, it would be found that there was no essential variation.

Mr. Wade resumed, saying that the Senator from Pennsylvania was mistaken in supposing that he (Wade) had attempted to make out a difference between the Senator and the Democratic party. It was not so. On the contrary, he thought that he and the President are as politically alike as the Siamese twins and so with the whole Democratic party. If the President takes snuff, all good Democrats are bound to sneeze.

Mr. Wade recapitulated the circumstances attending the formation of the Topeka constitution, contending for legality. The President, he said, had denounced the framers of this constitution as rebels. If so, there are many more such in Kansas. He stood there as their champion. If they were rebels, so were a majority of the House of Representatives. So was he, Mr. Cass was a traitor for presenting that constitution to the Senate. It seemed that everybody who would not submit to be trampled upon by border ruffianism are to be denounced as traitors. If this sort of thing is continued he said there would be civil war.

Mr. Wade continued to discuss the various points alleged against the free State proceedings in Kansas, replying to each by appropriate arguments. He next took up Leconte, examining its features and declaring the slavery clauses as Peter Funk operations, not binding on the people. Alluding to the president of the Leconte convention, he asked who is this John C. Calhoun? [A Senator—John Calhoun.]

Mr. Wade—I am glad for the honor of his predecessor that isn't his name; but who is this fugitive from justice who flees to this place, where everything too vile to live at home congregates? and who is now sitting at some public house in this city with the destiny of a great State in his pocket. Somebody has said that "cotton is king." It's a mistake. John Calhoun is king. In conclusion, Mr. Wade said: You can no more force a State into the Union with a constitution not of their choice than you can force a State out of the Union. Both doctrines are revolutionary and distasteful to the American people. What has been said about an enabling act deceives nobody. He would not admit the necessity of an enabling act. The people themselves will settle the whole matter in three days, if permitted. Say to the people: choose your own constitution. In one hour there will be peace. The opposite course will lead—God knows where.

Mr. Mason commenced by saying that when, at the close of the American Revolution, the several States met in convention to consult together, many disturbing questions were subjects of debate, but at the bottom of all, the most disturbing of all was that of African bondage. It was discussed to determine whether it should form an element of political power, and was finally guaranteed to the States where it existed that it should form an element of political power. The attempts in 1820 to exclude Missouri from the Union because of slavery, was a struggle to impair the power of the South. She was finally admitted, but only on condition, as known to the constitution, named in the establishment of the 36 30 line. The South had believed ever since that compromise was unconstitutional, but was acquiesced in, and now Senators speak of it as a sacred compact; and when it was proposed as a measure to extend that line to the Pacific, every Northern vote was against the proposal. They exhumed from the dust the ordinance of 1787 against it.

Mr. Mason here quoted from Madison to show that the ordinance had reference only to prevent African slave import trade into the Northwest Territories. He proceeded at great length to trace out the progressive steps of aggressions on slavery from the Revolution to the Dred Scott decision. On alluding to the latter he quoted Chief Justice Marshall, who once said: "The greatest curse an angry God could leave an erring people was a dependent judiciary," and yet, said Mr. Mason, the Senator from New York talks of reorganizing the courts so as to make them sectional, and subservient to the fluctuations of political parties.

Mr. Seward replied that he had been engaged in preparing a measure to organize the Supreme and Circuit Courts in such a way as to secure the better administration of justice and greater dispatch of business. It will be conservative in its character, and at the same time just. He added that he hoped the principles of the Court will be brought in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the principles of humanity and justice.

Mr. Mason proceeded to answer the Senators who had denied the right of property in man, asking: What is an indentured apprentice? There is a right of property in his service and time. Slavery is but

a similar right for life. Quoting from a Maine newspaper an instance where a poor person was said to have been sold at auction, he claimed it as an acknowledgment of the right of property in man.

Mr. Fessenden explained that the case was a mere contract to support at the lowest rate a poor person unable to work; and also quoted Blackstone defining property as based on the gift of dominion over all things given by the Almighty to man.

Mr. Mason replied that the statement was natural, as Blackstone was writing a history of common law, while we must go back for the origin of property to the normal state of the African. Slavery, he contended, improves his condition, and his bondage in this country, in its superiority over his original state in Africa, may be compared to the highest over the lowest type of civilization. Whenever he was left to himself he relapsed into barbarism. When freed he degenerated, for all the incentives that belong to the white man are utterly lost on him.

The law of emigration is the law of nature. The African goes into the climate where his labor is most advantageous he can't live in a Northern climate, and if he could, his labor would be of little value.

What purpose, he asked, have Senators in agitating this question? There can be but one answer. Because it is resistance to that feature of the Constitution which makes slavery an element of political power; take away that and there will be no further opposition to the admission of Kansas.

Referring to the objections to this admission, Mr. Mason alluded to the fact that there was no objection to the admission of Minnesota, though she had no constitution at all.

Mr. Seward asked: Will the Senator undertake to say that any part of the people of Minnesota object to admission under her constitution?

Mr. Mason answered, he had no official knowledge that any part of the people of Kansas object to admission under her constitution. He then proceeded to show the irregularity of the elections in Minnesota; but for himself, he continued, glad as he would be to see slave States increasing as fast as free States, he was not prepared to vote against the admission of a State because she is free, and he thought there would be no objection on the part of any gentlemen representing slave States. In concluding, Mr. Mason referred to Mr. Seward's threat that there should be no more slave States. The battle, he tells us, is fought. A significant warning. He would tell that gentleman that the battle is not fought, not won; it is but just begun. The direct issue is, shall we have no more slave States. I know how it will result; but the vote on Kansas is to consign all who give it to political death; it will take no prophet to foretell how long the Union will last. He wished the people of this country could only look at things as they are. Our Government is susceptible of infinite expansion. What, he asked, is our Federal Government? A confederation of organized States. If one State should fall out of that confederation, she would still be perfect in her organization, with all the attributes of government.

If the General Government would but remit to the several States the exclusive jurisdiction of their own affairs, although their number might be increased to an hundred, all would revolve harmoniously around the central Government. Yet it is attempted to get up a political party by crushing out one of the greatest instruments of civilization—African bondage.

Senate still in session.

House.—Humphrey Marshall replied, defending the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, denying that Government had a larger interest in the canal than the stockholders, and asserting that the surplus receipts had been all absorbed by repairs, with the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury. The United States was to acquire the canal only on conditions which she had not performed. He thought Indiana interests had prompted this attack on the canal.

After further discussion Mr. English's resolution passed.

Several private bills also passed.
Mr

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1858.

INSUFFICIENT PREPAYMENTS OF POSTAGE BY THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—The Post Office Department of Prussia, having directed the attention of the Postmaster General to the circumstance that large numbers of letters are received in the mails from the United States which have been partially prepaid by the senders, and are in consequence charged to the receivers as wholly unpaid, we are requested to state, for the information of the public, and particularly those having correspondence with Germany by the Prussian closed mail, that the provisions of the United States and Prussian postal convention require that the postage on letters transmitted between the two countries shall either be fully prepaid or wholly unpaid.

The combined single rate of postage between the United States and its Territories and Prussia, including all the States belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, is 30 cents on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, of which prepayment in advance is optional in either country; but it is not permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate.

The postage on a letter or packet above half an ounce, but not over one ounce, is 60 cents; above an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, \$1 20; and so on, an additional 60 cents being charged for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Persons, therefore, mailing letters for transmission in the Prussian closed mail should be particular to prepay the full postage, or none at all.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, of February 10th, says: "The great undertaking of cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Suez—an enterprise favored by the traditions of the past and urged by the wants of the present—is gaining supporters in the Turkish capital. M. De Lesseps, hitherto sustained by popular opinion throughout Europe, not excepting England, has now also received encouragement from America. The Americans are a practical people; freedom of the seas and marine highways they have always contended for—they took the initiative for the abolition of the Sound dues, and are true to their interests in Turkey. The American charge des affaires in Constantinople, Mr. Brown, has tendered to Mr. Lesseps the assurance of his cordial support, and declared that, in case England should take any positive steps to prevent the accomplishment of his project—a project in which all nations must feel an interest—he should consider it his duty to present a written protest to the Divan, in the name of his government."

BATTLE AT FORT SMITH.—For some reason not stated, the police of the town of Fort Smith, Ark., were attacked and fired on, on the night of Saturday, the 27th ult., by a gang of United States troops. The police returned the fire, driving the troops to the Fort with six men wounded.

THE SUMNER COURT MARTIAL.—The report of the proceedings of the court martial, now sitting upon Col. Sumner at Carlisle Barracks, gives a complete view of the difficulty between that officer and Gen. Harney.

It appears that, so far as present proceedings are concerned, it arose in November last, at the Fort Leavenworth court martial, when Col. Sumner objected to Gen. Harney as a member of the court martial by which he was to be tried, on the ground that he was prejudiced against him. Gen. Harney, in reply, acknowledged the charge, saying that he "never had any, or very little, respect for Colonel Sumner as a soldier," and adding his opinion that "if improper and untrue statements had not been made to the Secretary of War," Col. Sumner would have been brought to trial. In December Col. Sumner addressed a note to Gen. Harney, which was followed by others from time to time, desiring an explanation upon two points: 1, whether, in his remarks, Gen. Harney intended any personal disrespect to him; and 2, whether he charged him with having made "improper and untrue statements" to the Secretary of War. To none of these notes did Gen. Harney vouchsafe an answer, but sent them all to the War Department; and, upon receipt of the note dated at Washington, Feb. 15, inviting him "to any place he might designate," he preferred charges against Col. Sumner for having challenged him to fight a duel, and afterwards with having upbraided him for refusing.

In defence, it is urged by Col. Sumner's counsel that the letter in question was not a challenge, but merely an invitation to go to some point away from the seat of government where the correspondence could be renewed. Witnesses were called to prove that this was Col. Sumner's intent in sending the letter.

As the case stands now, there seems to have been nothing improper in Col. Sumner's demand upon Gen. Harney. The latter had needlessly used language capable of a construction highly injurious and personally offensive to Col. Sumner; and the latter had a perfect right to demand from him an explanation of his meaning and intentions. Gen. Harney did not act the part of a soldier or a gentleman in refusing to answer this demand. If he did intend to speak disrespectfully of Col. S., he should have had the courage and the frankness to say so; if not, common justice required him to disavow such an intent. He sheltered himself under his official position from making any reply, and took a dishonorable advantage of the technicalities of the law to inflict punishment upon Col. S. for having asked an explanation at his hands.

Whatever may be the result of the court-martial, the whole proceeding cannot fail very seriously to damage Gen. Harney's position, both with the army and the country at large.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 24th of February, says:

Three members of the Paris bar, belonging to the advanced Republican party, were arrested yesterday. Their names, I am told, are Maillard, who was one of the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, and a candidate at the last election in the Department of the Correz; Vinken, who was Deputy Procureur in Africa under the same régime; and Hubard, who was imprisoned for three years for the Opera Comique plot. Hardly six months have passed since his release. It is also said that an actor of the Odéon is under arrest. The cause of these arrests is probably some indiscreet or violent language.

The Insulted House, in a long article, calls for the expulsion from England of refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up with conspiracies. The article does not reproach England with maintaining the right of asylum in general, but only with giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitations.

Burglary and Use of Chloroform.—Our citizens would do well to be upon their guard, especially those living in the suburbs; for it is plain that depredators of the most dangerous character are about. Last night, between 11 o'clock and daylight, the house of Mr. Thomas Miller, on the National road, was entered by thieves. None of the inmates have any recollection of a noise, but Mr. and Mrs. Miller remember a peculiar smell, in a dream as it were. Chloroform was administered by the burglars to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Miller, Sen., and an old lady in their sleeping apartments. Mr. Miller's pocket book, containing a small sum of money and drafts not yet matured to the amount of \$12,000, was carried off, together with his watch. In the morning the pocket book was found in an adjoining meadow, with the drafts—the latter being strewn upon the grass. See to the house fastenings and have the revolver ready.—Ohio Statesman.

(From the St. Louis Republican of Monday.)
ARRIVAL FROM CAMP SCOTT.—*Later News—Continued of the Army—The Mormons Fortifying the Principal Passes.*—Snow—Indians Side with the Americans, &c.—Very unexpectedly, Mr. John Hartnett, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, arrived in this city Saturday night, from Camp Scott. He left that post on the 26th of January, bringing us news from the army two or three weeks later than our direct advice.

At the time he left, the entire command was in very comfortable condition, enjoying excellent health, and considering all things, getting along pleasantly. Only four deaths had occurred since the arrival of the command, and but one officer, Lieut. Smith, U. S. Infantry, was sick. They had plenty to eat, and, by a judicious supply of different kinds of food, the scurvy was altogether avoided.

All intercourse between the Mormons of Salt Lake Valley and the troops at Camp Scott ceased after the 1st of January. It was, however, well established that the Mormons were actively employed in fortifying the most important passes leading to Salt Lake city, and that they intended to offer resistance to the advance of the army upon their city. It is admitted that the canons, fortified in the possession of determined men, offer very great if not insurmountable obstacles to the march of the troops; and it was seriously discussed in camp whether the march upon Salt Lake city should not be made by another route, a hundred miles longer in distance, but presenting fewer obstructions, and those of no serious magnitude. This, it was supposed, would be done, as soon as reinforcements, supplies, and particularly animals could be obtained. Col. Johnston calculated upon receiving this aid by the latter part of May or 1st of June. He had ordered the troops at Fort Laramie and Kearney to join him at the earliest possible period this spring, and they will move, it is understood, as soon as forage sufficient for the animals can be obtained.

It is satisfactory to know that the reports which represented that the Indians of that country were in the interest of, and would take sides with, the Mormons, are incorrect. A large party of the Utahs—two hundred in number of the principal men—had been in Camp Scott, were well received by the Superintendent, who distributed presents to them, and assurances of peaceable intentions toward the Americans were given. Such was the general tenor of the information obtained from the traders among them. The Cheyennes, on the route also professed a desire to be at peace with our people, acknowledging that they had been whipped by them. The Indians were not, however, so peaceably inclined toward each other; and as large numbers of the Cheyennes, Pawnees, and Sioux were in close proximity to each other, near O'Fallon's Bluff, a fight was expected.

The coldest weather experienced at Camp Scott put the mercury 14 degrees below zero at sunrise, but the days were usually warm and dry, and the camp is favorably located in a valley, and wood was plenty, the result of the route also suffering from this cause. At no time had the snow been more than five or six inches deep there. A theater, under canvas, was one of the most popular sources of amusement for the troops, and was well attended.

In his progress from Camp Scott, Mr. Hartnett's party found scarcely any snow until they got to the South Pass. On the south side of that Pass, the snow was from one and a half to three and a half feet deep for thirty miles. The crust of the snow was sufficient to bear the weight of the men, but the pack mules suffered dreadfully from the crust, and frequently stumbling and falling down. From that point to Fort Laramie there was no snow, but the weather was exceedingly cold. On the second day out from Laramie a general thaw commenced, and the road was muddy and full of water until they reached Fort Kearney. There the weather was warm and the road better. Grass may be expected at an earlier period than usual.

No mail had been received at Camp Scott since that of the 1st of October, which went out with Col. Cook's command. A solitary copy of the Republican found its way into the camp from Fort Laramie, and was in great demand. The mail of November 1st was met at Green river, and would get into camp on 30th January; that of the 1st of January was met at the foot of the Rocky Ridge on the 20th February, where they had abandoned their wagons, with the intention of packing their animals through to the South Pass; the mail of the 1st February was met on the 21st, six miles beyond Ash Hollow; and the mail of March four days out from Atchison. Those who have correspondence with Camp Scott can, from these figures, see what prospect there is of getting letters to and from that post. Mr. Hartnett's party had fifteen men with them, and their animals could not find a single blade of grass, had to subsist on cotton wood and willow twigs. Mr. H. was accompanied by Messrs. Livingston, John Kerr, R. Carter, Mr. Clark, and Peter Rene. Messrs. Livingston and Kerr had in their possession an "express mail" from the army at Utah, which will be opened and distributed at Fort Leavenworth.

About the time of the arrival at Fort Laramie Mr. Garey, of the firm of Ward & Garey, settlers and traders at the Fort, was killed by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder. He was in a wagon at the time, and his body was thrown to a great distance. The accident occurred some distance from the Fort, while he was out on a trading expedition.

The Territorial Government was in rather a passive state at Camp Scott, waiting the movements which would take the officers to the seat of government at Great Salt Lake City. Col. Johnston was very popular with his command, comprising, with the volunteers, some two thousand three hundred men, and the most friendly relations existed between him and the civil division of the camp.

Notwithstanding the delay of Congress in providing money and for the troops which have been ordered to the assistance of Col. Johnston, and which, it is admitted, should have been done, the Administration has not been unmindful of its duty in this emergency. In three or four weeks, at least 3,000 troops will be en route from Fort Leavenworth, and every effort will be made to reach Camp Scott in the time indicated by Col. Johnston. But we be to Congress, if from their neglect, that succor should fail, and this gallant army be cut off. It is known to be in the contemplation of the Government to attack Camp Scott, if an opportunity is given them, before reinforcements can be sent, and this fact ought to induce members to let "Bleeding Kansas" alone until all necessary appropriations are made for the Army.

(From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.)

THE INSTALLATION OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANTON.—Yeh being safely caged in the Indefatigable, and the authorities of the city being prisoners, the Plenipotentiaries being afraid that the city would be sacked by the populace, it was resolved therefore to formally reinstate Pehquie in his palace, and to assist him with a council of three, composed of two English officers and one French officer. Pehquie, the former Lieutenant Governor, is now Governor of Canton, and the Tartar General the Lieutenant Governor. The ceremony of installation took place January 9. At midnight large bodies of French and English troops defiled into the city. The residence of the Chinese Governors was strongly garrisoned; the Plenipotentiaries and their suites and the naval and military commanders assembled in the hall of audience. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were seated on a sort of dais, the naval and military commanders were seated on chairs at a right angle with the dais, and opposite those chairs were others left vacant for the Chinese. A throng of English and French officers, a band, and colors filled up the hall. There were only three Chinamen spectators present. When Pehquie came in, the Plenipotentiaries advanced, and received him, resuming their seats on the dais, and moved for him to take those assigned for him. Pehquie demurred, and caused a scene which lasted some minutes. Lord Elgin at last yielded and made way for the Chinaman next to him. With great satisfaction the mandarins enjoyed the victory granted to their pertinacity, and sat on seats of honor, taking preference of the English and French Admirals and the British Generals.

Address of the English and French Plenipotentiaries.—Lord Elgin then addressed Pehquie saying:—We are assembled here to welcome your Excellency's return to your yamen, and your resumption of the functions of your office, which have been interrupted. It is proper, however, that I should apprise your Excellency, and through your Excellency the inhabitants of Canton, that the Plenipotentiaries of England and France are firmly resolved to retain military occupation of the city until all questions pending between our respective Governments and that of China shall have been firmly settled and determined between us, the high officers appointed by our Governments as servants, and plenipotentiaries of rank and powers whom His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China may see fit to appoint to treat with us. Any attempt, therefore, whether by force or fraud, whether by treachery or violence, to divest us of our possession of the city, will not fail to bring down upon its authors the most severe and signal punishment. I am, however, no less to apprise your Excellency that it is equally our determination, when the questions to which I have referred shall have been so settled, to withdraw the military occupation of the city and restore it to the Imperial authorities. Meanwhile it is our sincere wish that during the period of our military occupation the feelings of the people be respected, life and property protected, the good rewarded, and offenders, whether native or foreign, punished. We are desirous to cooperate with your Excellency for these objects. With this view we have appointed a tribunal composed of officers of good character and discretion to act in concert with you. We hope that through the agency of this tribunal confidence may be restored to the people, and the foundation made of a better understanding between foreigners and natives, so that henceforth all may pursue their occupations in peace, and traffic together for their mutual advantage.

The address of the French plenipotentiary was to the same effect.

These addresses were successively translated to Pehquie.

His address was interpreted in so low a tone that the correspondents of the Times could not catch it. In his answer to the French plenipotentiary, Pehquie said that man Yeh had been the cause of all the troubles.

Examination of Yeh.

If he had six headmen in his train, and if he all stood kidnaped men before him, he could not hold his head more haughtily. It is a huge, sensual, fat face. The profile is nearly straight from the eye brow to the chin. He wears his mandarin cap, his red button, and his peacock's tail, but in other respects has the ordinary quilled blue tunic and loose breeches, the universal winter wear of this part of China. He seats himself in an arm-chair, and some inferior mandarins, who have pressed in after him, stand round and make him a little court. The officers who fill the room are passing to and from upon their duties, and of course refrain from staring at him. Yeh once took upon that face without feeling that he is in the presence of an extraordinary man. There is a forcible about that restless, roving eye, which almost makes you shrink from it. It is the expression of a fierce and angry, but not courageous animal. While the long nails of his fingers are trembling against the table, and his eyes are ranging into every part of the room, in search of every face, his posse of dignity is too palpably simulated to inspire respect, even if you could forget his deeds. But no one can look upon him without contempt.

The two Admirals and the Generals now arrive, and, after some salutations, which were naturally more embarrassing to the captors than the captive, the English Admiral inquired whether Mr. Cooper, Sen., was still living. You will recollect the circumstances under which this gentleman was kidnapped. Yeh burst forth into a loud laugh, which sounded to every one present as though he were recollecting and enjoying the recollections of this poor man's sufferings. When he had finished his cabitations, he replied, "I can't recollect about this man, but I will make inquiries to-morrow, and if he can be found you shall have him."

The disgust was at that moment so great, for many in the room had known and esteemed poor Cooper, that, if the audience could have decided the matter, Yeh would have been taken out and hanged.

He was told that his answer was not courteous, and he replied that it was, at any rate, the only answer he should give.

After some further conversation, Yeh was sent on board the ships.

Capture of the Treasury.—For six days the Western mail had been open and exit had been denied to neither men, nor goods, nor treasure. Surely there could be nothing left to reward the captors. How can we strain our minds to comprehend the stolid, stupid confidence of these Chinese officials? The treasury was full of silver—as full, probably, as it ever was. As many as fifty-two boxes, which a man could not singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight packets of solid ingots. There was also a store-house of the most costly Mandarin fur dresses, lined with sable and rare furs, and there was a room full of copper cash. Now a strange scene occurred. The soldiers were to bring away all the ingots, but to touch nothing else. These orders were obeyed with a strange and self-denying fidelity. The soldiers and officers with difficulty turned their eyes away from the rich dresses. But how to remove the heavy load of bullion. Crowds had assembled in front, and a happy thought occurred to one of the officers—"A dollar's worth of cash to every coolie will help to carry the silver to the English camp." In a moment the crowd dispersed in search of their bamboo poles, and in another moment there were a thousand volunteer Cantonese contending for the privilege of carrying for an enemy their city's treasure. With their stipulated strings of cash around their necks, away they trudged with the English soldiers and the syce silver.

RIOT AT AN IRISH CATHOLIC FUNERAL.—Fighting over the Body of the Deceased.—Yesterday afternoon, the Catholic graveyard, situated at Lick Road, was the scene of the most outrageous proceedings that we have witnessed in this city. A large number of the W. F. Tiernan, one of the largest had years among the Irish of this city, had reached the place of burial, when the friends of the deceased made the discovery that the grave prepared for the reception of the body contained water of several inches in depth. They accordingly demanded that the coffin should be placed in a vault, and allowed to remain there until another grave could be dug. Another party declared that it made no difference whatever, and they urged that the coffin should be lowered into the grave immediately.

A struggle now began of the most outrageous character. The vault party having raised the coffin for the purpose of bearing it away to the vault were assaulted by the opposition, and in the struggle it fell to the ground and tumbled completely over. One of the grave-party stood upon the coffin, and swore that he would blow the brains out of any "mon" who would attempt to remove it. The struggle was all the time going on between the parties, and bloody noses and broken heads were the order of the hour. The women, among whom was the widow of the deceased, were in the greatest terror, and withdrew to the backs in order to insure themselves against the missiles that were flying in every direction. The coffin itself, having been allowed to fall upon the stones, and dragged first one way and then another, was in a terrible condition. It was covered with mud, and exhibited other marks of the severest usage.

Thus matters stood, when, as darkness was approaching, the drivers of the hacks attendant at the funeral determined to leave the ground, which they did with such impunity, as to be followed without rioting and bloodshed over them, and all this in sight of the relatives of the deceased, it will be as well for a detachment of the police to act as general aids for the occasion.—Chm. Times.

Alfred Marks, Esq., says: "My wife has been sorely afflicted with dyspepsia for the last year. During this time she had used so many medicines, which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in such circumstances, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty I persuaded her to take your Holland Bitters, which, I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

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NOTICE.
I HAVE purchased of Mr. T. M. Oliver his entire stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS and fine CLOTHING, and have taken the house recently occupied by him (No. 479 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth) for the purpose of conducting a FIRST CLASS CLOTHING and FURNISHING BUSINESS. In a few weeks my Spring and Summer Stock will be complete in everything pertaining to the above business, and I would most respectfully invite my friends and the public generally to give me a call.
C. M. McCRAW.
m11 & b12 479 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

A CARD.
HAVING sold out my entire stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods to Mr. M. C. McCraw, I take pleasure in recommending him to my patrons and friends as a gentleman every way worthy of confidence.
THOS. M. OLIVER.
m11 & b12

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street,
BETWEEN MARKET and JEFFERSON,
Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more steady in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, blind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. Inured dees dees dees.
A. SUMNER & CO.

MODES DE PARIS.
WINTER MILLINERY.
106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,
Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collars, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
WOMEN'S DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms.
m24 & b12 Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

PICTURES.
477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
HARRIS'S GALLERY
feb 12 distly may 28 bly

NOTICE.
The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. o5 b12 JNO. H. HOWE.

Hats, Caps, & Straw Goods at Wholesale.
We have large and splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS at our old stand, 455 Main street, which we will sell at lower prices than any other house in the city for cash.
m16 & b1 PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

Hats and Caps for Retailing.
We have every description of HATS and CAPS for men and boys from the commonest to the most refined and at prices as low as the lowest.
m16 & b1 PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

Indiana Trials.
EARLY INDIANA TRIALS AND SKETCHES—Reprinted by Hon. O. H. Smith. Price \$2. A few copies of this interesting book can be had at m16 & b1 CRUMP'S, 84 Fourth st.

REMOVAL.
OUR COAL OFFICE removed from opposite the Post-office to THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and as many new ones as may favor us with a call.
BEST PITTSBURGH COAL always on hand, also Syracuse and other coals, as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. m16 & b1 W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL
OF
New and Superb Spring Goods,
FANCY AND DOMESTIC.
Just received by
C. DUVAL & CO.,
Main street, between Second and Third.

WE are this morning in receipt by express of the following:
Plain DeLaines, all colors;
Plain Bergees, all colors;
Plain 7-4 Bergees, black and white;
2-4 and 4-4 black DeLaines;
Challies;
Tennessee Cloth;
200 pieces English Prints, new style;
100 do Irish Linen;
8 cases bleached Cotton;
4 do Cottons and lower prices;
3 do bleached Osnaburghs;
2 do plaid Cottons;
In the above, with many other descriptions of fine goods, will be found the most desirable as well as elegant imported to this market, which we shall offer at the lowest prices and at one price only.
m15 & b1 C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

CHILDREN'S
Cabs and Carriages.

I AM agent for BAKER'S CABS AND CARRIAGES, made in this city and WARRANTED superior to any sold in this market, and at lower prices. Several entirely new styles just finished and on sale at manufacturer's prices by
W. W. TALBOT.
m15 & b1 98 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

AMERICAN PULPIT.
ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT; or, Comprehensive Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, from the early settlement of the country to the close of the year 1856, with historical introduction, by Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., 2 vols., \$5 00.
Christ a Friend, by Dr. Allans, \$1.
The Friends of Christ, by Dr. Allans, \$1.
English Hearts and English Hands, 75 cents.
Bertha and his Baptism, 85 cents.
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A. DAVIDSON,
m15 & b1 Third street, near Market.

ELEGANT GOODS
AT
MARTIN & PENTON'S,
Fourth street,

WHO are now in receipt of large invoices of rich SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS, together with a general assortment of other very desirable goods—
Elegant Tissues and Grenadines;
Rich Flannels and Bergees Robes;
Plain and figured Bergees;
DeLaines, Cavallias, and Chintzes.

ELEGANT SILKS,
Flouced, Aquille, and Bayadere.
EMBROIDERIES.
Lace, Swiss, Jacquenet, Linen, and Pique, in Collars, Sets, Bands, &c.
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Broche, Stella, and all colors.
LAKE MANTLES.
Point, Scarf, Ruffled, and Square.

BOYS' AND SERVANTS' WEAR.
A fine line of everything desirable.
MOURNING GOODS
of every description needful for a full outfit.
m15 & b1 98 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

TO THE LADIES.—We would state that G. B. Tabby, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has received a large and varied stock of spring and summer dry goods. He has received all the novelties and new styles, and is now offering a stock of goods that, in point of beauty, elegance, and variety, he feels guaranteed in the assertion that it cannot be surpassed in any of the Western cities. He has received a style of robe, both silk and organdie, that has not been introduced any former season. He has also received an assortment of barege robes, challytelle, bayadere, queen's cloth, plain jaconet, chintz, brilliantine, kid gloves, lace sets and collars, organdie muslins, plain de laines, and in fact every article, fancy and domestic, that is requisite for a dry goods store. m2 j&b

SPRING STOCK
OF
French China, Glass, and Queensware.



150 CRATES ASSORTED CROCKERY WARE;
200 boxes assorted Glassware;
50 cases best French China Ware;
Together with a new and complete stock of Lamps, Girandoles, Ivory and common Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Silver plated Ware, Wafers, and House Furnishing Goods, all of which will be sold to the trade, hotel and boarding-house keepers, steamboats, and housekeepers at very low prices. Please call before you make your purchases elsewhere at
J. A. JAGGER & CO'S.
Importers of China and Glass Ware,
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall,
between Market and Jefferson.

1858. NEW PATTERNS. 1858.
Wall Papers.
FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET.

WE have just received 13 cases Wall Papers, new patterns, styles, for the coming season, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.
GOOD PAPER HANGING is an especial with us. All work done by us is warranted to bear the inspection of good judges or no charge for Paper or labor of hanging. Prices for cash to suit the times.
feb4 distly j&b
W. F. WOOD,
Third street, near Main.

5 COMPLETE WAVERLY NOVELS for 50 cents can be bought at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
99 Third st.

YANKEE NOTIONS for April for sale at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
99 Third st.

THE LOST DAUGHTER, a novel, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, just received and for sale at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
99 Third st.

ATLANTIC MAGAZINE for March just received, also the back numbers of the New York Ledger, and for sale at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
99 Third st.

GRAHAM.
GRAHAM'S MONTHLY for April can be had as
CRUMP'S, 84 Fourth st.

Le Bon Ton.
TAYLOR'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK
Fashions for March just received by
F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Rare Books.
UNIVERSALISM Against Itself, by Rev. W. P. Strickland. Price \$1.
Scenes Beyond the Grave, from Notes, by Rev. J. L. Scott. Price 75c.
A few copies of each of these notable works by sale by
F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

ARRIVALS AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE.
FRESH SEALED BUTTER, Potomac,
PRINCE'S BAY SHELL OYSTERS in the shell,
VENISON,
GROUSE,
QUAILS, &c., &c.
Which, with every description of other delicacies of the season that can possibly be procured in the United States, we are prepared to serve in style and cannot be surpassed in Restaurant or private rooms or sent to families at their residence.
m10 & b1 JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
A Large Arrival at
C. DUVAL & CO'S, Main st.
WE are this morning in receipt of a large and superb assortment of rich FANCY GOODS, embracing in part the following:
New style Spring Silks;
New style embroidered Shawls;
Stella Scarfs;
Broche do;
Immortal Skirts, a new article;
Organdy Muslins;
Challytelle Laines;
Spring style of Cloaks and Circulars;
Chintz Calicoes;
Do side stripe Calicoes;
Table Oil-Cloths;
Curtains Chintz, &c.;
With a great variety of other goods; all of which we shall offer at unprecedented low prices, and at one price only.
m15 & b1 C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st.

NEW SUPPLY—100 copies Harper's Monthly for March by express this day.
m16 & b1 F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

DRESS HATS.—We will to-day introduce the LOUISVILLE STYLE, also Eastern styles and Youth's Hats.
PRATHER & SMITH,
455 Main st.

CLERICAL LIFE, from Blackwood's Magazine. The Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amos Barton. Mr. Gilfil's Love Story and Janet's Repentance. By George Eliot. Price 50c. Received by express.<

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRIZE ESSAY.—In 1856, the Kentucky State Agricultural Society offered a premium for "an essay on the culture of fruit and fruit trees in Kentucky," which was awarded to one written by Arthur Peter. The original essay was lost or mislaid by an officer of the society. At the request of the corresponding secretary, Mr. R. W. Scott, the following is prepared for publication in the society's report, as a substitute for the lost essay:

ON THE CULTURE OF FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES IN KENTUCKY.

Before treating on the separate varieties of fruit trees, it will be well to say something about the soil, situation, and management of the nursery as applicable to any and all varieties.

The soil for a nursery should be rich and deep, and, if new ground, so much the better, though the stumps may be much in the way for several years. If on old ground, it should be well dressed with lime, or still better, if obtainable, ashes. No stable manure should be used. The soil should be broken up as deep as possible and subsoiled in the fall, that the freezing and thawing of winter may pulverize it. Early in the spring, cross plow it; then, if run together much, plow and harrow and drag each portion at the time of planting.

The first care must be to obtain good stocks, and these are in most cases grown from the seed. It is indispensable to have in connection with a commercial nursery a specimen orchard, to contain at least one tree of each kind intended to be propagated; and there should be room enough to add from time to time the new kinds that on trial prove to be worthy of a place there.

Apple grafting is generally done in the winter. The stocks should be taken up in the fall and packed in leaf-mould or sand in a cellar or some other cool, moist place. The scions may be cut at any time after the fall of the leaf.

Apple stocks are best at one year old, if large enough, though they are generally grown two years before they make good stocks; they should be from one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter at the collar.

When ready to commence grafting, wash enough stocks for a day's work, cutting off the tops of the stocks about one inch above the collar, and trim off the fibrous roots to within one-eighth of an inch of the main roots, and cut them into pieces from four to six inches long, cutting the largest roots shortest to secure a uniform growth. Now cut your scions into pieces of from three to five buds each, cutting from fifty to one hundred before you begin to graft. These are now to be cut with a slant of from one to one and a half inch at the butt end, at one clean, smooth cut, so as to leave a plain surface to unite to the stock. A tongue is to be cut about two-thirds of an inch from the top of the cut surface, running at about the same angle and about half an inch deep. Having prepared all the scions in this way, take one of the pieces of root, and, holding it firmly in the left hand, cut at one stroke a shaving about one inch and a half long from one side of its upper end, cutting about one-third of its diameter. At about one-third the distance from the top, cut a tongue to correspond with that of the scion, and put them together, taking care that the bark of the stock and scion come together, on one side at least. A boy now takes the graft and wraps it with waxed cloth, to cover all the cut parts and bind it firmly together. This waxed cloth is made by wrapping strips of old calico, about three-quarters of an inch wide, into balls, being careful to put the end of each piece under that of the preceding one, so as to raise it when unwrapped, otherwise the graft will be hard to find. These balls are to be saturated with grafting wax. This is made by melting together in an iron pot 1 lb. beeswax, 1 lb. rosin, and 2 lb. tallow. When thoroughly melted, throw in the balls and allow them to remain till more bubbles rise from them when pressed. Now take them out and press out the excess of wax cold, between two small pieces of board, and, when cold, they are ready for use.

Each day's work of grafting should be packed away in boxes of convenient size, carefully placing them in regular order and filling up the space between them with sifted leaf-mould or sand, so that they may not touch each other. If more than one kind is put into a box, a partition must be put between them, and all carefully labeled. When the box is full, put it in a cellar till planting time, looking at them occasionally, and, if necessary, watering them. If the cellar is cold and damp they will not require watering.

To Grow Stocks.—The apple seed may be sowed broadcast or in drills, in the pommace, just as it comes from the press. This should be done as soon as pressed, otherwise the pommace will ferment and the seed will not grow. If the seed is sown on new mellow soil, fall sowing is best; if the soil is liable to run together by the winter rains, it is better to defer the planting till spring. In that case the seed should be washed out from the pommace and mixed with moist sand and kept till spring, planting as early as the ground can be got in good order. Plums, Peaches, Apricots, and Cherries should be planted as soon as taken from the fruit or kept till spring in moist sand, exposed to the freezing and thawing of winter. They should be planted in drills about four feet apart and ten or twelve inches in the drill. They will be ready to bud the same season.

Anger's Quince Stocks, for dwarfing Pears (no other kind will answer), are now generally imported from France. They are easily grown from cuttings, or by the process of layering. Each nursery should have a number of "stoops" or plants set out about six feet apart for making layers. These should be bent down and covered with earth as early in July as the state of the growth will admit. The quince does not require tending; they root freely when simply bent and covered with earth. They will be well rooted by fall. Mahaleb Cherry, Doucaine and Paradise Apple stocks, and possibly Plums and Pears, may be grown in the same way. These will require to be tended, but not particularly through at the lowest portion that is turned down, and covered with earth, otherwise they are slow to produce roots. The plums and pears are rather difficult to grow, and in most cases do not produce roots till the second season; hence they are generally grown from seed. The Mazzard Cherry is generally used as stocks, but it is not as well adapted to this climate. The cold winter of 1851-'2, as well as the last, has shown that the finer cherries are not so hardy on the Mazzard as on the Mahaleb, which has the property of retaining its leaves till late in the season, and which property it in some measure imparts to the graft, thus enabling them more fully to mature the wood and buds without endangering the crop, as well as the health of the tree, by a second growth in autumn, which frequently occurs when the leaves fall in August. If the fine Bigarreau and Heart Cherries are ever grown successfully in Kentucky, the writer is satisfied it must be upon the Mahaleb stock.

To return to the apple grafts. As early in the spring as possible, to avoid severe lifting frosts, set them out in well-prepared ground, in rows three feet apart and four feet apart, and about one foot in the row. If the season is dry, put them so deep that the top bud shall be even with the surface of the ground. All the further attention they will require will be good culture, to keep the soil mellow, and keep down the weeds, and occasionally an examination to see that no sprouts from the stocks are growing. These should be removed as soon as discovered.

In two years they will be ready to remove to the orchard. This may be done at any time from October till May if the ground is in good order. The best method is to plow the ground and subsoil very deep in the fall, and set out the trees early in the spring. They should be carefully set in large holes, and the soil well pulverized, when it is returned, much pains should be bestowed upon setting out trees properly; success depends upon it. Most men understand the minutia of planting better than they practice. Carelessness in setting out trees is a wretched economy. It is better to set out no more trees than can be carefully treated in setting and after culture. The soil best suited to most kinds of apples is a good stiff clay loam well drained naturally. They do well upon heavy oak land, and will adapt themselves to almost any soil, but in a light sandy soil many kinds fail to give satisfaction. Apple trees are generally set from 30 to 40 feet apart. If the soil is good, a crop of potatoes, sugar-beets, or some other roots may be grown in the orchard the first and second seasons. Don't plant too near the trees, and cultivate them well with the hoe till after

midsummer. After the second year a crop of corn may be grown, and when the grain is grazed it may be fed off by hogs, and immediately plowed. This course may be continued to advantage for three or four years, or even longer. After that time it may be well to set the orchard in grass for a few years, but a better practice is to cultivate the trees annually, keeping down the weeds in summer by frequent harrowing. If set in grass, sow no small grain with the grass seed, and when the grass is cut, mulch around each tree with a portion of it to the extent of four or five feet. This mulch may remain three or four years, adding to it, if necessary, to keep down weeds; but if it does much harm in it, it must be forked in in the fall to prevent them from gnawing the bark of the trees. Careful culture and attention to the orchard will amply repay all labor bestowed.

Young apple trees should be examined several times each season to prevent the growth of branches where they are not wanted. The finger and thumb is the best pruning knife, but to be efficient they must be applied frequently. Trees properly grown need never have large branches cut off. The heads of the trees should be kept spreading and open and well branched.

Peach Trees, when the seed is planted as before directed, may be budded the following August or September. In selecting buds be careful not to use fruit buds, as this is a frequent cause of failure. These are more prominent and rounder than wood buds. A little observation will soon enable the novice to distinguish them. Peach trees should be set out when the bud has made one season's growth. They should stand 20 feet apart, high and dry; moderately rich soil is best suited to them; they should be well cultivated in some hoed crop and be kept free from grass or weeds; if in rich ground grass is not very injurious to them; but on poor soil, it very much affects the size of the fruit. Early in the spring of each year they should receive a general pruning by "shortening," or cutting off three-quarters to a half of the last season's growth. They must first set out they should be cut back severely, and no large forks should be allowed to grow, as they are apt to split with the weight of the first crop, and ruin or greatly disfigure the tree. All the branches should stand well out from the body of the tree to prevent this accident. The annual pruning will give a full spreading compact head. Part of the branches of the top must be removed occasionally to prevent the top from becoming so thick as to exclude the sun. To grow high flavored, high colored peaches the sun and air must reach the fruit freely.

It is a good plan in a locality so far south a Kentucky to cause all fruit trees to branch near the ground, as the body and large branches are thus protected from the direct rays of the sun, and the tree is consequently much more vigorous and free from disease. The peach tree is liable to be injured by the "borer," which attacks it at the surface of the ground or sometimes a little below it. At each annual pruning a careful search should be made for these grubs. They can be easily detected by the gum containing their exuviae, which is seen on the tree where they have entered. Remove the earth a little, and with a hook-billed pruning knife cut through the bark till you find the grub, taking care not to girdle the tree in the operation. Or they may be killed by pouring boiling water around the collar of the tree. This will not injure the tree, but, on the contrary, has been found to benefit it. Peaches require to be thinned on the tree. When they set very full they should not be closer than six or eight inches apart. This thinning should be done by hand. It may be necessary to go over them three or four times to get them thin enough. Few persons have the nerve to thin a crop of peaches sufficiently while quite small, for it looks so much like taking off the entire crop. Good fruit always command a full price and ready sale. If carefully handled and brought to market in handsome condition, it pays well for all extra labor and attention, while common fruit, carelessly handled, will, in a season of abundance, scarcely pay for hauling to market.

Pears are budded or grafted on seedlings for orchard culture and on Anger's Quince stocks for dwarf or garden culture. They may be budded so soon as the buds are mature, or grafted early in the spring on the stocks as they stand in the nursery rows. They do not succeed well if taken up and grafted as apples usually are. They should stand two seasons in the nursery rows. Standards for the orchard should be set twenty feet apart, in good, deep, dry soil. They should branch low and must be well cultivated or mulched.

The great drawback to the culture of the pear is its liability to a disease called the blight, of which there are several varieties. The most fatal form is that called by some the *frozen sap* or *fire blight*. This disease has not for several years been so prevalent as formerly. By watching the trees and cutting off the affected part several inches below the appearance of disease, trees may frequently be saved that would perish if neglected. Some kinds are more liable to this disease than others. Among those that have been found most exempt from its attacks are those excellent kinds, the Seckle and Buffum. Were it not for this disease the pear would be one of our most hardy fruits. Some of the oldest fruit trees in the country are pear trees. Dwarf pears should be set in good garden soil, six to eight feet apart, and receive annually a good dressing of manure in the spring, to be forked in in the fall. Chip manure, mixed with ashes, is the best kind.

A favorite way of growing them is the pyramid form; to form a handsome pyramid requires some experience, and when rabbits are abundant they are apt to injure the lower limbs in winter. A form easier attained is the cone, which is made by a stem from twelve to eighteen inches high, keeping a spreading head, if possible, by pruning always to an outside bud or pinching back the upright shoots and straggling growth at intervals through the summer. Dwarf pears come into bearing very early, and some kinds require thinning severely, while the fruit is small, as they have the habit of overfruiting, and if allowed to remain the quality would be inferior. There are but few kinds that are known to do well and make lasting trees on the quince stock, and the dwarf trees have been unpopular; is doubtless the working of kinds on the quince stock that are not suited to it.

Plums.—But for the ravages of the curculio, this fruit would be very satisfactory in Kentucky. If any effectual remedy should be discovered, the plum will become a favorite fruit. There is quite an interest extant to find some effectual remedy. At present the most effectual means known to secure a crop is to shake the insect off the trees, early in the morning before the warmth of the sun has made them active, by a smart rattle with a stick against the end of a short stick, which should be padded at the end set against the tree; or a limb may be sawed off, leaving a stump an inch or two long for the purpose of jarring the tree by a large sheet should first be spread under the tree, that the curculio may be caught and killed. By commencing this process as soon as the young plums are as large as peas, and continuing it as long as any curculio are found—carefully collecting and destroying all punctured fruit—the amateur may raise plums enough to reward him for his labor and vigilance; but the process is too tedious to be profitable to grow this fruit for market.

The plum does well on a heavy clay soil; if moist, so much the better, provided no water stands upon it long enough to become stagnant. Heavy clay soils afford also a tolerable protection against the curculio. They are not nearly so troublesome in such a soil as in a warm, light soil. Plums are propagated by budding or grafting on the most vigorous of the wild varieties, or on the common blue or Horse plum. They should be budded early in the season, as the wood of the plum tree matures early, after which the bark becomes fast, and buds inserted after the adhesion of the bark are apt to fall. The Lombard plum will reproduce itself from seed. Though not a high-flavored fruit, it is desirable because it rarely fails to produce good crops, and is very hardy. The Washington, Jefferson, and Green Gage suffered more than others from the last severe winter. Many trees of these varieties were killed outright. Any one who raises plums, but for the same insect so fatal to the plum, would be universally cultivated in Kentucky; the apricot particularly, from its ripening at an interval in the fruit season between the small fruits and the peach. Its fine appearance and flavor constitute it a great favorite with all. The same precautions against the curculio are to be used as recommended for the plum. Apricots and nectarines may be budded on either plum, peach, or almond stocks. The latter is preferable to the peach. Some prefer the plum to either as a stock, but the great differ-

ence in their growth renders it necessary to bud very low, otherwise there will be an unsightly offset at the point of union. By budding low, this point may be below the surface when the tree is set out. The trees seem equally healthy upon either of these stocks.

They should be planted on moderately rich, high, dry, soil, twenty feet apart, and treated as directed for the peach and plum; that is, the apricot as plum and the nectarine as peach trees.

Cherries.—Such of the varieties as have had a fair trial in Kentucky, with those modifications in their culture which our soil and climate suggest, have led to the hope that nearly if not quite all the varieties of this delicious fruit may be grown here when we understand its culture more perfectly. The common Morello cherry is universally grown and is quite hardy. The *Kentish* and seedlings closely resembling it, are grown quite as successfully in many parts of the State, under the name of *May Cherry* or sometimes erroneously *Chaste Cherry*. The *Kentish* or *Early Richmond* is one of the best of the sour cherries, and should supersede the Morello altogether as it is quite as hardy and productive, and is much superior to it in every other respect. Next to these varieties in point of hardiness, though not equalling them in productiveness, stands the *May Duke*, then the *Elton*, one of the finest flavored cherries. All other kinds have been more or less affected by the intense cold of the last severe winter, and are not to be relied upon under ordinary circumstances. The *May Duke* has produced several new seedlings which promise to supersede the old well known kinds in quality, with the great advantage of being hardy; should further experiments confirm this promise, they will be an invaluable addition to our present limited list of reliable cherries. The cause of the failure of both cherries and plums is not that they are not capable of resisting a low temperature when the season's growth is mature, but because they mature their growth early and frequently shed their leaves in the fall, which time should the season be warm and moist, the flow of sap is resumed after a few weeks of rest, rendering the young wood and buds peculiarly susceptible to injury from freezing.

Cherries are propagated by budding on stocks of the Mazzard, a wild European variety, producing small black fruit, or on the Mahaleb, a dwarfish variety, producing very small bitter fruit. The latter variety has but lately been used here as a stock, and from certain peculiarities it possesses, those who have tried it, hope that it may be better suited to the South than the Mazzard, upon which hitherto nearly all the finer kinds of cherries have been worked and which have proved little better than failures.

The quality particularly relied on in the Mahaleb is its dwarfish habit and the fact that it retains its leaves till very late in the season, thus keeping up the growth through our long summers, with less vigor, producing less succulent and better matured wood, capable of resisting the rigors of winter, before the tender wood has begun to grow. The growth is avoided. The cherry is particularly liable to injury from the rays of the sun when the trunk and large branches are exposed to them. To shield it from injury should be made to branch low.

The Mahaleb stock is found to impart to the scion the tendency to extend its season's growth and the retention of its foliage. It also checks its excessive vigor. If, therefore, it be planted in rather thin soil and protected from injury from the sun by its own foliage, it may expect to grow cherries here to perfection. The Mahaleb does not fully dwarf the scion. They grow to a sufficient size for orchard culture, and, if planted fifteen feet apart, they will soon occupy all the ground.

Grapes.—The cultivation of grapes as a dessert fruit and for the purpose of making wine calls for somewhat different management. As both objects are of considerable interest to our State both from the adaptability of our soil and climate, each will be briefly noticed, though for the vineyard culture of the grape it will be necessary to limit an essay of this kind to under anything more than to urge its importance upon all who have high rolling lands in the rich limestone regions of the State. Those who intend to plant vineyards will of course employ experienced men, if they have not themselves the requisite knowledge. There are several valuable works on this subject, which should be carefully studied before embarking extensively in grape culture. It is very important to start right. It may not be amiss to say that wine is destined to become an important item in Kentucky products at no distant day. Those who have suitable lands, and intend to embark in this culture, should profit by the experience of others, and prepare their soil by deep trenching, otherwise they must expect a permanent and profitable vineyard. This is abundantly proved by all experience. Trenching is the most expensive as well as the most important requisite to successful grape culture.

Grapes are propagated by cuttings of last season's growth, cut in lengths of three buds or joints, the butts cut square and just below a bud. Autumn is the best time for making cuttings. They may be tied into bundles and buried till the buds swell in the spring, and then set out in nursery rows three feet apart and about six inches in the row; or they may be set out where they are to grow in the vineyard, setting two cuttings at each place. In this case, a stake should be set, where the vine is to grow, and the two cuttings placed with their tops close to the stake and their lower ends setting from the stake in the direction of the rows at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that, if both grow, one may be removed without injuring the roots of the other.

Where grown for fruit for the dessert, grapes may be planted in rich, deeply trenched soil, eight feet apart in rows ten feet apart. They require no trellis for two years. A good trellis may be made by setting 9 feet cedar posts, 24 feet apart (anchoring the end posts by a cross piece in the ground), and three or four strands of No. 9 wire, at equal distances apart, the lowest about eighteen inches from the ground, and the upper one at the top of the posts, securing the wire to the end posts with strong staples or large-headed spikes, and to the intermediate posts by staples of the same size wire. This will be found neater, more permanent, and more convenient than the wooden trellis. The higher the vines are trained from the ground the better. The first year they may be allowed to grow without much care, except good and clean culture. The second year, cut off all but two buds, and, after the shoots from them are sufficiently grown to be out of danger of being broken off by the wind, break off the weakest of them. The following autumn, cut the remaining shoots back to three or four buds, and in the spring allow the two strongest to grow. Train them on the trellis, and keep off all laterals, forming two clean canes four or five feet long. After they have made this growth, they will require no more attention till fall, when they should be cut back to three or four feet; and, if you intend to train the vines in a regular shape on the trellis, lay them along the lower wires of the trellis and allow the shoots to grow up, the following season, at the distance of about a foot apart, and rub off all other buds. They will now produce a crop of fruit, and the future treatment will be to keep them in their shape by cutting, each season, every alternate shoot back to two eyes, and training the shoot from one of them, as to produce bearing wood for the next season. An easier method of training the vine is called the "renewal system." To train by this method, cut off one of the shoots of the second year's growth to two buds, instead of training on the lower wire, and each season produce a clean, solid cane of four or five feet from one of these buds, while the cane of the previous year is producing fruit. No vine should be allowed to produce fruit till the cane of one season's growth is at least half an inch in diameter, and great care must be exercised to prevent over-cropping; as to this cause most of the failures in grape growing are to be attributed. When the vine puts in the spring, train the bearing cane either in a bow or in a serpentine direction to prevent the excessive flow of sap to the extremities. Then pinch out every other bud, allowing the formation of one good shoot, free from laterals. The point to be kept in view in training grape vines is to keep from forming old, worthless wood, by keeping the young wood as near the roots as possible. Either of the methods referred to will keep the vine in a permanent form.

When the vine grows near a tree or any other high and large support, they do well without any training if allowed to ramble at large. The best manure for grape vines is ashes and leaf-mould; stable manure making too luxuriant, long-jointed growth, which does not mature. The best growth is short-jointed and round, the wood being hard and well matured. No good crops will be produced on pithy long-jointed wood. When this sort of wood is pro-

duced, manure with nothing but ashes. The best grape for out-door culture is the Catawba; next to this the Isabella, then the Blue Cape (generally erroneously called Isabella). The Elsenburgh is a small, pulpless, and very sweet grape. The Lenoir (pronounced Lun-war) is also worthy a place in the garden of the amateur, as well as several new and promising varieties not yet sufficiently tested, but which promise well. The finer European grapes do not succeed well in Kentucky, except under glass. Some good fruit has, however, been produced from these by allowing the vines to trail on the ground. These vines must be covered with earth in winter to prevent them from injury by freezing.

Small Fruits.—At the risk of making this essay tedious, it is thought necessary to speak briefly of the culture of small fruits, because they are of growing importance, and their culture now is of considerable importance.

Strawberries grow best in new ground. If planted on old soil, it should be made rich with chip manure and ashes. If stable manure is used, it should be from the cow-house, and well rotted. The ground should be deeply trenched or subsoiled, and the plants set in rows three feet apart, about one foot in the row, and every third row should be a staminate variety, that is, one producing perfect flowers. The runners may be allowed to cover the ground, but not to become crowded. All weeds and grass must be carefully hoed out. The best and largest fruit is produced on pistillate plants, or those that produce flowers with female organs only. Though some of the newer varieties of staminate produce full crops of large fruit, the Longworth's Prolific is probably the best of these; then the old standard kind, the Large Early Scarlet, will generally produce a crop with very little culture or attention. These and the Iowa or Washington are much used as impregnators for the pistillate varieties, as above directed. Of the pistillates, the best for general culture are probably Hovey's Seedling, Burr's New Pine, McArthur's Seedling, Jamieson's Seedling, and Neck Pine. The culture of Strawberries is very profitable near large cities. When grown in large quantities for market, they are kept clean by the use of the cultivator, with but little hand-weeding or hoe work. Strawberries should be renewed every three or four years by setting out new beds as the old plants become unproductive. For forming new beds, the most vigorous of the new plants should be selected.

Raspberries do well on similar soil to that required by the strawberry. They should be trimmed in the fall. The finer kinds are but half hardy and should be bent down and covered with earth. When trimmed and thus treated large crops are produced. To secure large canes, no more than from four to five should be allowed to grow from each root or stool, and these should be four feet apart each way. They require clean culture. Every five or six years new plantations should be set out; they are increased by offsets from the roots. The best kinds for Kentucky, the French Antwerp, Rastoff and Old Everbearing, the common black and yellow kinds are so hardy and so easily managed that by many they are preferred. Brinkley's Orange and Belle de Fontenay are new kinds, which, from one season's trial here, are thought to be very superior. They must be further tested before they can be recommended with certainty. The Belle de Fontenay proved more hardy during the last severe winter than any other kind except the common black. *Cranberries* are not productive in Kentucky generally. The writer has tried all the new and fine kinds, but with such limited success that he feels disposed to say but little about them. The red and white Dutch and Black Naples are the kinds most likely to succeed. If planted in good, rich, deep soil on a steep Northern slope it is thought they might succeed well. Our climate seems too hot and dry for them.

Gooseberries.—Of many varieties tried, the *Houghton Seedling* is the only one that has given entire satisfaction. A description of this fruit may be found in any of the fruit books. Being free from mildew, which is the bane of the large European varieties, it is hardy and very productive. The same soil and aspect as recommended for the currant will be found best suited to the gooseberry. In conclusion, it is recommended that amateurs pay some attention to our native seedling fruits, and plant seeds from the best specimens for the purpose of improving them, and producing varieties adapted to our soil and climate. Annexed is a list of the different varieties which, from the experience of several years, and no little assistance from the experience and observation of others, is believed to be best suited to our State.

Apples.—(Somewhat in the order of their ripening.)—White Juneting, Yellow Harvest, Carolina Red June, Black's Annette, Rambo, Belleflower, Fall Queen, Newtown Pippin, Winter Pearmain, Winesap, Jonathan, Pryor's Red, Rawle's Jannet, Little Romanite.

Peaches.—Troth's Early, Early Tillotson, Early Vain, Van Zant's Superb, Early Newington, Grosse Mignonne, Royal George, Crawford's Early, Breckinridge's, Morris's White, Redman's Clegg, Crawford's Late, Old Mixon, Columbia, Leopold, Lemon Clegg, Catharine, Sweet Spanish Malacotton, White Heath, Smock's Late Free.

Pears.—Madaline, Bloodgood, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Seckle, Louise Bon de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Glout Moreau, Pa-s Colmar, Winter Nells.

Pears on Quince for Dwarfing.—Duchess de Angouleme, Louise Bon de Jersey, Bartlett (in some localities), Belle Lucrative, Glout Moreau, Buffum.

Plums.—Washington, Jefferson, Smith's Orleans, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Coe's Golden Drop, Green Gage, Yellow Egg.

Cherries.—Kentish or Early Richmond, May Duke, Elton, Grafton or Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigarreau, American Amber, and the Ohio Seedlings of Dr. Kirtland to test their qualities.

Apricots.—Early Golden, Roman, Hameskirke, Moorepark, Peach.

Nectarines.—Early Newington, Boston, Eluge.

DIED.
In this city on Friday night last, Mr. SEYMOUR CARUTH, formerly of Allen county, Ky.

BLEACHED COTTONS.—2 cases in good qualities just received by (S. J. & Co.) C. DUVALL & CO.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TOOLS of every description for sale wholesale and retail by (S. J. & Co.) C. DUVALL & CO. 69 Third st.

Spurgeon's Sermons.
A NEW supply received this day. F. A. CRUMP.

Harper for February.
A NEW supply of Harper's Monthly for February just received by express. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Olshausen.
OLSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARIES. Five volumes of this valuable work can now be had at 84 Fourth street. \$2 vol. Sold together or separately. F. A. CRUMP.

VALENTINES.
A LARGE supply of Comic and Sentimental, many of them rich and beautiful. The trade supplied at very low rates. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

DISPLAY OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, &c.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. M. C. RAMSEY'S, Main street.

CORAL ROSES, TULIPS, HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS.
OF the most beautiful designs, just received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine. (S. J. & Co.) JOHN KITT'S & CO., Main st.

Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. H. WELSH was this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. CRUMP is authorized to settle all debts of the concern and collect all amounts due to the same. Jan. 22, 1858. F. A. CRUMP, J. H. WELSH.

New Arrangement.
F. A. CRUMP will continue, on his own account, the BOOK AND STATIONERY business at the old stand, No. 84 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for all past favors, he solicits a continuance of a former patronage, being determined to make the same by keeping a complete stock and selling the same on accommodating terms. Mr. Kirk will remain in the house as usual. (S. J. & Co.) F. A. CRUMP.

GENTS' SOFT HATS, for traveling and business purposes, in great variety at (S. J. & Co.) PRATHER & SMITH'S, 485 Main st.

M. B. SWAIN, Merchant Tailor, FOURTH STREET, Under Masonic Temple, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Graham for March.
THIS popular monthly for March is received by CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS for the money. Every description of Soft Hats, Caps, &c., can be had of (S. J. & Co.) PRATHER & SMITH.

A FEW SETS OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS left, which we are offering below cost for cash. Call and examine at 455 Main street. (S. J. & Co.) PRATHER & SMITH.

SILK OR MOLESKIN HATS can be bought from \$30 up from the manufacturers, 455 Main street. (S. J. & Co.) PRATHER & SMITH.

OWEN & WOOD.
HAVE in store, and from this date will be receiving, their Spring supplies of BOOTS and SHOES, which, as heretofore, they have had made to order by the best manufacturers in Philadelphia and Boston, which they will sell at very low prices for cash. (S. J. & Co.) OWEN & WOOD, 465 Market st., one door above Third.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
No. 537 Main street.
HAVE NOW IN STORE A GOOD ASSORTMENT of all grades of Carpeting, comprising the best patterns of:
Rich Velvet Tapestry Carpets;
Rich Velvet Brussels Tapestry Carpets;
English and American Brussels do;
Imperial 3-ply and 2-ply do;
Coe Ingrain do;
Axminster, Chenille, and Tufted Rugs.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS
from 3 to 24 feet wide. Just received several sheets of beautiful designs, which we cut to order.

RICH CURTAIN GOODS
embracing every variety of material, with Trimmings to match, &c.
Strangers visiting the city who contemplate furnishing their houses with any of the above goods will find in our house a large and well-assorted stock of every article necessary to comfort and elegance, which we offer at the lowest prices. (S. J. & Co.) 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S Gum Overshoes, Santals, &c. (S. J. & Co.) OWEN & WOOD, 465 Market st.

VALENTINES.
NOW is the time and 84 Fourth street the place to buy rich and beautiful Valentines at unusually low prices. (S. J. & Co.) F. A. CRUMP.

LE BON TON.
THIS beautiful book of fashions for February is just received. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

COMIC VALENTINES
To suit all tastes and professions. We have a large stock from which you can make selections. (S. J. & Co.) F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CALF AND KIP BOOTS, pump sole, a No. 1 article, for sale at (S. J. & Co.) OWEN & WOOD'S, 465 Market st.

New Books at A. Davidson's Store.
Lucy Howard's Journal, by Mrs. Sigourney. 75c.
Debt and Credit, a Novel. 81c.
White Lies, a Novel by Chas. Reade. \$1.25.
The Gipsy Letters, edited by Henry Rogers. \$1.25.
Essays on Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne. \$1.25.
The Plant Hunters, or adventures among the Himalaya Mountains, by Capt. Mayne Reid. Illustrated. 75c.
Get Money, by Mrs. L. C. Tutill. 65c.
History of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. 75c.
Marius, or the Boy-Tam. 65c.
Knowledge of God, by Dr. Breckinridge. \$2. Fresh supply.

A New Book for the Million.
THE Reason Why, a careful collection of many hundreds of Reasons for Things which, though generally believed, are imperfectly understood; by the author of "Inquire Within." \$1.
The History of the United States of America as traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton, &c., by John C. Hamilton. \$2.50.
No supply of Nothing to Eat and Nothing to Say. Price 50c. each.
Hide and Seek, a Novel, by the author of the Dead Secret. 50c. each.

THAT PLAIN NEAT CASSIMERE HAT, which looks so well in all kinds of weather, and is so light, comfortable, and dresy that the wearer is always in a good humor with himself and everybody, is only to be had at the manufacturers. (S. J. & Co.) HAYES & CRAIG.

ONE SET OF RUSSIAN SABLE AND several of Stone Martin still on hand and for sale at two-thirds of their real value. But as these goods are on consignment we will return them to New York if not disposed of soon. (S. J. & Co.) HAYES & CRAIG.

A THREE-DOLLAR SILK HAT, very neat and genteel, will be found at (S. J. & Co.) HAYES & CRAIG'S.

THAT FOUR-DOLLAR SILK HAT at HAYES & CRAIG'S is superior to anything of the kind found in the East or elsewhere. (S. J. & Co.) HAYES & CRAIG.

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTH and PLUSH CAPS at reduced prices at (S. J. & Co.) HAYES & CRAIG'S.

FRENCH MOLESKIN HATS of the latest Parisian mode are now in hats of (S. J. & Co.) HAYES & CRAIG.

Knickerbocker.
THIS Price of Monthlies for January and February is just received at 84 Fourth street. F. A. CRUMP.

MOURNING GOODS.
LUPIN'S super Bombazine;
Do do Muslin de Laine;
Super qualities of Canton Cloths;
Do do of Luster and Lustre;
Fine English Prints, lead and black and solid;
Black and white Crapes Collars and Sleeves;
Black Silk Gloves and Hosiery;
Love and Crave Velvets;
Black and white English and Italian Crapes;
Super black Chally and Merinos;
Black Gingham and Delaines;<